HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1821. No. 84.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

A Methodist camp-meeting,

under the superintendance of the Rev. William Compton, presiding elder, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst., at Kimbrough's meeting house, about 15 miles from Hillsborough, and within a few miles of the Fish Dam Ford. The friends of Zion *particularly* are invited to attend.

Sept. 15. 83—

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by book account, are requested to call and settle the same by note, or make payment The subscriber is willing to give indulgence after the accounts are closed by notes, till the 30th of December next, wherever punctuality can be relied on. Produce, or approved notes or judgments, will be taken in payment. Those who will not comply with this request between this and the 10th of October next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Sept. 7, 1821. 82—3w

STOP A MURDERER!!

ABOUT the 7th of August the body of a man was found floating in Pasquotank county, sewed up in a blanket, near Joshua Sawyer's landing, having a stab in the throat, and the neck bone broken. From the circumstances detailed to the jury of inquest on the body, it appears that the deceased was murdered by a man by the name of *JOSEPH YELLOWLY*, while on his way down the river in a canal boat commanded by said Yellowly.—Pursuit was thereupon immediately ordered for the arrest of the murderer, but without effect, he having fled. This therefore is to notify all well disposed citizens, to unite in their endeavors to apprehend the said murderer in order that he may be brought to justice for this atrocious offence.

Joseph Yellowly is 5 feet 7 or inches high, supposed to be between 40 and 50 years of age, of small stature, swarthy complexion, light hair. Has lost one of his hands (believed to be the left,) which is supplied from a little above the wrist, by a straight piece of steel ending with a spring. His usual place of residence is in the neighborhood of Plymouth, N. C.

Editors of papers, generally, will serve the cause of justice, by giving publicity to this notice.

Joseph Dozier,
Thomas Etheredge,
Justices of the peace for the county of Camden, N. C.

August, 27th 1821.

A Negro Woman for sale,
and
Two Young Men to hire for

a year. It is wished to hire them to persons living not less than ten miles from town. For terms apply to

Samuel Thompson.

Sept. 5. 82—3w

TRUST SALE
of valuable Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 31st of May, A. D. 1821, executed to the subscriber by Jarrett Yeargain and Charlottoney Yeargain, for the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, there will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of Jarrett Yeargain on Tuesday the 25th of September next, the following property:—one tract of land in the neighbourhood of Chapel Hill, on both sides of Lick creek, whereon the said Jarratt Yeargain now lives, containing six hundred and forty-two acres, more or less; two thirds of this land is of superior quality, and lies level.—Also, four negroes, Sally, Susan, Prissy, and Dilsey; four horses, a number of hogs, cattle and sheep; one cotton machine, wagon and harness, gig and harness, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, &c. The terms of this sale will be more fully made known on that day, and accommodating to the purchaser. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Sampson Moore.

August 25, 1821. 81—3w

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase one or two good young
Milch Cows, with young Calves.

I would prefer them from the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

J. S. Smith.

July 24. 76—

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Appointment for the university of North-Carolina wish to contract for covering the wing of that institution, being a house ninety-six feet in length, forty feet wide, and two stories high, with shingles of juniper or heart of pine—22 inches long—4 inches wide—5-8 of an inch thick at the butt—to have square ends, and to show 4 1-2 inches to the weather.

The contractor will be required to furnish the shingles, nails, scaffolding and every other material necessary to a completion of the work—To remove the old shingles and scaffolding, and to finish and deliver the work on or before the 10th day of January next.

Proposals or the offer of terms on which this may be done, will be received personally or in writing, by

William Polk,
John Haywood,
Acting for the Committee of Appointment.

Raleigh, 25th August, 1821. 82—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed their store from this place to HAW RIVER, to the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. William Thompson, where they intend keeping a pretty general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they will sell low for cash or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Charles Bruce,
G. W. Bruce.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscribers will please to call and settle with Charles Bruce, who alone is authorised to grant discharges. He will attend generally at the office of Abner B. Bruce, in Hillsborough, for that purpose.

Charles Bruce & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 1, 1821. 82—3w

LOST

AT the battalion muster at (Big) George Albright's, on the 4th instant, three notes of hand, viz. one drawn by Henry Thomas, for fifty dollars, dated in September, 1817, one by Daniel Sharp for 49 dollars 97 1-2 cts. dated in August 1820, and one by John Noah for six dollars. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said notes, as no transfer has ever been made of the same.

Jacob Isley.

Orange county, Aug. 28, 1821. 81—3wp

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away about three weeks since, a negro fellow named *GEORGE*, formerly the property of John Taylor, Esq of this place. A reward of ten dollars will be given for lodging him in any jail in this state, and giving the subscriber notice. Necessary charges will also be defrayed by

John G. Polhill.

Hillsborough, Aug. 22, 1821. 81—3t

COPPER COINS.

The public are informed that a large supply of CENTS is now ready for distribution from the mint of the United States in Philadelphia. These coins will, therefore, be issued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or drafts receivable in any of the banks in Philadelphia. They will also be transported, when required, to any considerable amount, (not less than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dollars,) either by land or water carriage, when such can be procured, to any part of the United States, at the expense and risk of the government, on the receipt of a deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States to the amount of the cents required, in the bank of the United States or any of its offices, or in any State Bank which performs the duties of commissioner of loans, or agent for paying pensions, in those states where no office has been established. The deposites to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in all cases, to be made in the same state to which the cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the treasurer of the Mint.

Philadelphia, August 15—

☞ The publishers of newspapers in the different states of the Union are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of her debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor. *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

Fulling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Fulling Business, with the assistance of Mr. James Boyle, the well known northern bred workman, with as great despatch as possible, and on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. two miles east of Hillsborough, June 5. —pto 95

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plantiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justices' execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of his debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son vs. *Abner Walker, administrator of Ralph Faucett, deceased.* — Justice's execution—levied on two tracts of land, which descended to the children and heirs at law of said Ralph Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife, to appear at the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff should not have judgment and execution against the real estate of the said Ralph, deceased, for the amount of their debt and costs of suit.

Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00. 82—3m

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH
MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS
OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,
A NEW,
COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,
Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,
IN THE KNOWN WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.
FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville district, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

Jane Cunningham.
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

BLANKS
of every description,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;
OR,
A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.
By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.
A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.
BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;
OR,
The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES
OF
The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.
Clearly stated, explained, and improved.
BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

March 6. 56—

FOR SALE,
A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16. 66—

From the New York National Advocate.

Bonaparte again — A very strong suspicion is afloat that Bonaparte has been poisoned.—A physician in this city, in commenting upon the report of the English physicians, took considerable pains to examine it in detail, and came to the conclusion that some poison had been thrown into the stomach; probably a small portion of corosive sublimate, or glass, where it lay folded in the coats of the stomach, gradually eating its way and daily becoming more inflamed and dangerous, until assistance was useless. The report is not signed by any French physician; neither would they permit the stomach to be taken by his friends. His system was, in every other respect, a sound and healthy one.

The statement made by Dr O'Meara, of the rigid treatment of Napoleon, tends to confirm the suspicion entertained of violence.—The following are extracts from his work:

"The purveyor had peremptory orders to supply Benguilla beef, which cost three pence per pound, to Longwood, Napoleon's residence, while the market price of island beef was eighteen pence." Page 9.

"On the 30th of September, 1816, sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon's keeper, reduced the allowance of provisions, wines, &c. although his aid-de-camp, major Gonequier, was informed by general Montholon, in my presence, of the total insufficiency of the quantities fixed by sir Hudson Lowe, which was confirmed to him and his aid-de-camp both by the orderly officer and myself." Page 15.

"The mutton was frequently of a very bad quality, although good sheep were to be purchased." Page 17.

"The meat, originally bad in quality, from being carted up in the sun, was often on its arrival putrid and unfit for use." *Ibid.*

"The bread was in general extremely bad; and the water invariably so during the summer months." Page 18.

"Countess Bertrand has been occasionally obliged to send to the officer of the Hut's gate guard to borrow a little bread for her children's breakfast, and wood to cook her victuals." *Ibid.*

Napoleon's residence "is situated on the summit of a mountain, from 1800 to 2000 feet above the level of the sea; and in so exposed, unpromising and bleak a spot, that, with the exception of Longwood house, and that of the company's farmer, the whole of it was uninhabited until the arrival of Napoleon, and presented little else than a barren, melancholy waste." Page 23.

"Napoleon was ordered, even within the limits allotted to him, not to stir off the high road, nor to speak to any person he met, nor to enter any house, unless in the presence of a British officer, who had directions to interfere whenever he thought proper." Page 25.

"If Napoleon had moved off the high road only for a few minutes, any of the numerous sentinels posted on it would be fully justified in shooting him for an attempt to escape; an event very likely to have happened, during the rapidity of his movements on horseback when he did ride out." *Ibid.*

"Napoleon's reasons for confining himself were in order to prevent the possibility of his being stopped, insulted, and detained by the sentinels, as had happened to all the members of his suite who ventured out, not even excepting the ladies." Page 26.

"Longwood is one of the most unpleasant situations on the island." Page 30.

"The plant that thrives at Longwood is the epurge, a most offensive weed." Page 33.

"During my residence at Longwood, there was not a single individual of Napoleon's suite, with the exception of count Bertrand, who had not been seriously, and most of them dangerously ill, either with fever, dysentery, inflammation of the bowels or liver." Page 39.

"Fifty six men died in the 2d battalion of the 56th regt. during the first thirteen months after their arrival in the island, chiefly from dysentery and hepatis. *Idid.*

"The Conqueror, which ship arrived in July 1817, has lost, in eighteen months, almost entirely by the same complaints, 110 men out of a complement of 600, besides 107 invalid and sent to England, being more than a third of her complement." Page 49.

"The rats are so numerous at Longwood, and so fearless, that they often assemble, even in the day time, in flocks, to feed when the offal of the kitchen is thrown out. Napoleon's dining room was particularly infested with them; and it is a fact, that one of these noxious animals sprung out of his hat when he was going to put it on one day after dinner." Page 61.

"Bonaparte is particularly temperate, and every thing is removed from the tables in less than half an hour from the time of his sitting down." Page 72.

"Lieut. col. Lyster gave order to the officers of the guard to examine minutely every bundle, packet, or parcel, entering or going out of Longwood, not excepting even the wearing apparrel of the ladies." Page 80.

"Sir Hudson Lowe removed in succession the only medical men in whom Napoleon had confidence, at the moment he was labouring under a formidable disease, in a climate where it was weekly sending numbers to the grave, and moreover directly after Napoleon had experienced an attack of the apoplexy." Page 181.

A case of analogy.—The Aurora has published a remarkable narrative of M. *D'Autrichy*, a French officer in St. Domingo, who to escape a death of torture by the blacks, swallowed arsenick; but the whites in the engagement having unexpectedly repulsed the enemy, he found that the dose only caused "violent colics and some severe convulsions." He came to Philadelphia, where he died after a few years, being emaciated by a painful and slow corrosion. At his death, his body was opened, according to his injunction. The stomach appeared in a state analogous to that of Napoleon, as described by the certificate of the physicians. On the appearances, an 'Observer' grounds several queries; but we extract only the facts in the dissection:—

"His physicians, one of whom, an eminent practitioner in this city, who relates this fact, and is now alive, did open the body, as desired, and found the lungs, the liver, the heart, and every other organ and viscus in a perfect sound state; but when they came to lay the stomach open, that viscus was found to be the seat of extensive disease, adhesions connected with the superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity.—The internal surface of the stomach was schirrous, and advancing to cancer.

"I was struck, as, I dare say, you will be, at the coincidence of the appearance of this subject with that given so formally concerning the great Napoleon, as published in all the prints; and when I consider that M. D'Autrichy had died by mineral poison, could not be doubted, because all the facts agreed; I believe the facts bear a resemblance too exact in the *result*, however different in the origin, to render any inference at all necessary."

The following notice of the state of Bonaparte's mind, a short time before his death, is taken from a letter, dated St. Helena, April 28, which has been published in a London paper. Whatever may have been his later opinions, it appears that at that time he was an infidel; and that if his attention was at all turned to religion, his view of it was similar to that of a patient who nauseated the unpleasant prescriptions of his physician.

[*Christian Watchman.*

"With regard to the priest, he desired a man of knowledge and experience, a learned divine, capable of discussing religious subjects, able to answer his questions, to resolve his doubts, and to instruct him in the sacred Scriptures—a man between 40 and 50 years of age, and a well grounded scholar.—'Although,' said he, 'I feel my strength decaying, I am not yet so prostrate as to take refuge in spiritual remedies. But when this happens, I must have another spiritual guide besides the two who at present attend me, one of whom has not yet shaken off the dust of the schools. Voltaire himself, in the view of death, threw himself into the arms of religion; and who knows but that I may acquire a taste for the subject, and become pious?'"

From the Boston Centinel.

Bonaparte had not much property with him when he surrendered to the British. When the inventory of his effects was taken, on his being transferred from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, it was found that his cash amounted to 15,540 dollars in gold Napoleons; but out of this he had to pay his household so much in advance, that he could not have had but little on his arrival at St. Helena. He had a service of gold, and another of silver, and many valuable books; but excepting these, his furniture was neither costly nor extensive.

Some account of the personages who accompanied Bonaparte from France, in 1815, may now be considered interesting. The number which went on board the Bellerophon was 57; but they were not all permitted to go to St. Helena with him. Of his retinue, were—

Lieutenant general count Bertrand, grand master of the palace. He is now nearly sixty years of age, and was with Bonaparte in his exile to Elba, and signed all his proclamations on his return from that island. He was with the exemperor at Waterloo. After that battle he followed his master's fortunes. He was proscribed as a traitor by the decree of July 24, 1815; and was afterwards tried for contumacy, and sentenced to death and confiscation of property. The sentence remains unexecuted, and we have not learned that he has been pardoned by Louis XVIII. It is asserted in the French papers, that only a fortnight before he left Elba, with Bonaparte, he sent in his oath of fidelity to Louis XVIII. His lady is an uncommonly fine and interesting woman, some years younger than her husband. She was the daughter of the count Dillon, an officer of distinction in the French army, who, we believe, served in America in the war of the revolution. They had three children when they left France, and we think, have had some addition since their arrival at St. Helena. The eldest son bears the name of Napoleon. They were all at St. Helena at Bonaparte's death. It is said, they propose to reside in England; but this, we think, will not be allowed; and they will, probably, seek an asylum in the United States.

Lieutenant general, the duke of Rovigo (Savary)—He was not permitted to go to St. Helena; but was sent to Malta. He was afterwards heard of in Turkey, Persia, Germany, &c. He was formerly minister of police to Bonaparte, and one of his marshals. He was proscribed as a traitor in 1815; but has since been pardoned and returned to France.

Lieutenant general Lallemand. He also was not permitted to go to St. Helena and was sent to Malta. He was proscribed in 1818; came to the United States, married the niece of the celebrated capitalist, Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, and we believe has become a citizen of the United States.

Major general baron Gorgard, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte. He accompanied him to St. Helena; but returned to Europe about two years since; and we believe has had permission to return to France.

Major general Montholon Semonville, also an aid to Bonaparte. He, with his lady and son, accompanied him to St. Helena, and had a son with him.—But he left the island some time since, and we believe has been permitted to return to France. Only twelve domestics were permitted to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena, all of whom but two or three remained in his service until his death. They will unquestionably be allowed to return to their native country. Of those who were also refused permission to proceed to St. Helena, were, lieutenants colonels Planat, Rovigny, and Schults; captains Antre and Merchier, and lieut. Rouvier.

From the Louisiana Advertiser, Aug. 11.

Gen. Jackson's Address to the Army.

Head Quarters, Division of the South,
Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently dissolves the military connection, which has hitherto existed between you and myself as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together, we have seen the termination of one British, and two Indian wars, in which we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, and thrown upon the world. But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security was yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you, my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain, should be to his company, as a father, and should treat it, as his family, as his children. Continue, then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care. Treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappily, admonition will not have the desired effect—coercion must. The want of discipline, and order, will inevitably produce a spirit of insobordination, as destructive to any army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of battle: this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good, you must prevent. Imploring from Heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General, commanding
the Division of the South.

NOTE.—My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded of seeing the "General Order" dated "Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st, 1821," signed "Jacob Brown." Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious. There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army. The evil must be referred in a degree, to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honor and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the laws invests the latter loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To be salutary it must possess both these qualities: but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the moment he feels that the system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principles upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitutes their principal efficacy, and however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice, and not of oppression."

This censure is too general to be just.—The time at which it is made, and the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier.

The part which attributes in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men, the unexampled prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the Division of the South, I do unhesitatingly say is not founded in fact. It is due to candor, and to truth, to attribute this evil to its real cause; this will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion; that prescribed by law, in a state of peace, transcends the offence; and no other certain punishment is authorised. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous than have occurred in the regiments, and at no recruiting rendezvous in the Division of the South, has there been as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, excepting by the civil authority. It is well known that in many instances the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezvous, receiving the bounty and deserting; in some instances this has been practised from Boston to New-Orleans. The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labor with ball and chain, but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every deserter therefore but adds to the duties, and increases the fatigues of the faithful and trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labor, by what means is he to be coerced. Stripes and lashes are prohibited—there are no dungeons; guard-houses are pleasant places for the lazy worthless soldier who sleeps and snores, while the faithful sentinel is at his post guarding him on his nightly watch. Is not this, with the general pardons so frequently extended by the orders of the president, calculated to cause the best soldiers who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate desertion also? The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion, and experience compels me to say it, although at varience with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day—must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it now exists in the Navy, or desertion and insubordination will still increase. It is said to be dishonorable; why should it be more so in the Army than in the Navy? Is it more dishonorable to receive twenty five stripes and be ordered to immediate duty, than to be manacled with chains, for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman, who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than any thing belonging to republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace for the first offence receive thirty nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third offence let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly imputed "to an undue severity or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men."

I sincerely regret the course which has given rise to these remarks, but the reputation of those officers in common with whom I have encountered so many toils and dangers is dear to me, and I cannot remain silent when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well earned fame, let the motives which dictated the objectionable passage be what they may. These remarks my brother officers flow from a pure source of justice to you. Popularity I have never sought. I have pursued the course which I deem right, and have done justice to all according to my best judgment. This I trust I have rendered to you all during the time I had the honor to command you. That happiness may attend you all, and that your country may duly appreciate your worth as her citizen soldier, shall be my last and most sincere prayer.

Signed, ANDREW JACKSON.
July 21, 1821.

The Manufacturing Interest.—We publish, with unfeigned pleasure, the following statement, from the Rhode Island American—a source which, on every thing relating to this subject, may be relied on. We publish the information with pleasure, because we are gratified by every evidence of the prosperity and extension of this branch of national industry; and because we have all along believed that skill and economy, judiciously applied, would, with the aid of the existing duties on imports, enable our manufacturers of the great staples of cotton and wool, to compete successfully with foreign fabrics, and derive from their labor and capital a fair and reasonable profit. This certainly, is as much as *can* or *ought* to be looked for in the present universal depression of all the pursuits of industry; and we wish most sincerely, that the other great interests—the agriculture, the commerce, and the navigation—of the nation, could experience the same flattering prospects. Depressed as these are, it is because we deemed it both unjust and unnecessary to cripple them still more by further exactions, for the benefit of the other branch—already the most prosperous of the family—that we have opposed our humble dissent to an augmentation of the tariff. This dissent was not inconsistent with the best wishes for the prosperity of our own manufactures. In a just regard for that branch of domestic industry, we will not yield to any of those who deafen the public ear with an incessant clamor for their encouragement. But that regard is not exclusive, and will not permit us to prostrate the other sources of national wealth to build up manufacturing establishments. Manufactures do not require to be sustained in this country by bounties and premiums; but they will extend and thrive by the operation of more natural and unchangeable causes—the cheapness of our country, and the enterprise, skill and economy of our citizens. Of this natural growth, every new evidence affords us the pleasure we feel in witnessing the advancement of the *common* weal. *Nat. Intel.*

From the Providence American.

Domestic Manufactures.—In the present depressed state of commerce, it is gratifying to learn that our manufacturing establishments in various sections of the Union are gradually regaining their prosperous condition. This remark is particularly applicable to the manufacture of cotton, which now yields a moderate profit to those who conduct the business with the requisite skill and economy. The extensive factories in Pawtucket are all in full operation, and the village again presents the aspect of a crowded and thriving population. The demands for cotton fabrics are constantly multiplying, and it is no equivocal test of the skill and enterprize of our manufactures, that the product of Rhode Island looms obtain a decided preference in the most distant parts of the Union. They are purchased to clothe the slaves on the plantations of Louisiana, and even our *Canadian* neighbours, with all their British predilections, are not unwilling to habit themselves in our cheap and substantial fabrics. In Philadelphia it is said that about *four thousand looms* have been put in operation within the last six months, which are chiefly engaged in weaving cotton goods, and that in all probability they will, within six months more, be increased to four times that number.

In Patterson, (N. J.) where two years since only *three* out of *sixteen* of its extensive factories were in operation, a signal and most gratifying change has been observed. Nearly all these establishments are now in vigorous employment, and the town has resumed that appearance of prosperous industry which it exhibited during the temporary success of manufacturing enterprise.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
Sept.	12	82	88	90
	13	78	82	84
	14	76	73	74
	15	73	78	81
	16	75	89	84
	17	80	86	87
	18	80	85	87

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, September 1.

By the arrival of the brig Day, Tucker, 52 days from Gibraltar, we have received the Gibraltar Chronicle of the 7th of July, from which we copy the following paragraphs:—

Most of Greek churches at Constantinople, and its neighborhood, have been plundered; and the number of Greeks massacred there since the commencement of the insurrection is estimated at 40,000. The British ambassador has made up his mind to send his lady to Corfu. A declaration from the Messinean senate of Calmata, and the commander in chief, Mayromichale, announces the rising of the Peloponnesus to the governments of Europe; and, after reminding them that their countries were indebted to Greece, for their arts, sciences, knowledge, and all the blessings of civilization, call upon them to pay those debts, by giving her counsel, arms and pecuniary assistance at this critical moment, when she is nobly attempting to recover her liberty. The Ottoman fleet is blockading the islands of the Morea, with the exception of the ports of Naupactu, Patras, Navarino, Modone and Monembassia; and all her vessels under Ionian colours have been directed to abstain from violating the blockade. Two Turkish 50 gun ships and four brigs have been delivered up to the Greeks by their crews, which were chiefly composed of their countrymen.—About 900 Turks, who were on board, were landed on the isle of Milo as prisoners of war; but the moment the news of the assassination of the Patriarch reached the island, they were put to death. The report of a want of union between the two Greek leaders, Ypsilanti and Theodore, is confirmed. They are both fortifying themselves, the former in Tergowischt, and the latter in the convent of Cotrocsini. Numerous bodies of Russian troops are collecting on various points of that vast empire. *American.*

FROM LISBON.

By the schooner Franklin, capt. Bradford, arrived at Baltimore, the 2d inst. in 60 days from Lisbon, we learn that the king of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, but was not suffered to land until he had signed the new Constitution—His officers of state were ordered back. Lisbon, it is stated, was in much confusion. [*American.*

An English gentleman writes from Italy that Majocci now resides at Milan, in an elegant villa, in great splendour, and has a number of servants in livery.

From the London Times of July 16.

From the speech of the king of Spain, on the prorogation of the Cortes, we select the following passages:

"Our relations of good understanding and friendship with other powers have experienced no change since the opening of the session; and I will endeavour to preserve them by all the means which are in my power, and which may be consistent with the dignity of the heroic nation which I am proud of ruling.

"The treaty with the United States which terminates our differences with this government, and includes the cession of the Floridas, has been ratified by the president, and the ratifications have been exchanged on the 22d of last February. I flatter myself that in consequence of this treaty, and of the settlement of our boundaries, which is to be effected by a mixed commission, our relations with the United States will hereafter experience no alteration.

"In consequence of the new order of things in Portugal, &c. I shall profit by the return of his most faithful majesty to resume the long suspended negotiations relative to the occupation of Monte Video and the eastern bank of the Rio de la Plata."

"I shall spare no effort to obtain the re-establishment of order in the provinces beyond sea; and my government, urged by the Cortes to take the measures which it may deem suitable for their happiness, taking into consideration the state of those counties, will obey the call with that promptitude and generosity which characterise it. The Spaniards of both hemispheres must be convinced that I desire nothing so much as their happiness, founded on the integrity of the monarchy and an observance of the constitution.

"The interior of the kingdom enjoys tranquility; the only band of factious men, which has existed in small numbers, has been dispersed and defeated by means of the energetic dispositions of the government and the zeal of our troops. It is to be hoped that its ill success, and the amelioration of the public spirit, will cause enterprises so mad to be henceforward abandoned, impotent as they are to impede the majestic progress of our system."

Private accounts from Barracoa, (Cuba.) state, that the negroes there had formed a plan for an insurrection, which being discovered, two of the conspirators were beheaded, and one hundred and fifty of them hanged. All was quiet at our last advices. *Dem. Press.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 19.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 2d inst. the Rev. LEMUEL D. HATCH, and the Rev. ELISHA MITCHEL, professor of mathematics in the University, were ordained to the office of the gospel ministry, by the presbytery of Orange.—The Rev. Wm. M'Pheeters, D. D. preached the ordination sermon; the Rev. Dr. Caldwell presided, and offered up the prayer, and the Rev. Shepard K. Kollock gave the charge.

On the 16th inst., the Rev. SAMUEL L. GRAHAM was ordained to the office of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the church at Oxford, by the presbytery of Orange. The Rev. Lemuel D. Hatch preached the ordination sermon; the Rev. E. B. Currie presided and offered up the prayer; the Rev. J. Witherspoon gave the charge to the minister, and the Rev. Samuel Paisley gave the charge to the people.

Western College.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Western College, held at Lincolnton on the 29th ult., a site on the town commons of Lincolnton, offered by the citizens of that place, was, after numerous ballotings, made choice of for the location of the college.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Ashe,	—— Gentry,	—— Harden,
Burke,	Alex. Perkins,	B. Collins, M. Beard
Haywood,	Hodge Raiborn,	James R. Love,
Montgomery,	E. Deberry,	H. Morgan, Major Dorgan.
Onslow,	B. R. Smith,	D. T. Dolany,
Rutherford,	Col. B. H. Bradley,	Gen. J. Carson, John M'Dowell.
Richmond,	Wm. Thomas,	W. P. Leak, J. L. Vaughan.
Tyrrell,	John Beasley,	D. Bateman, Enoch Hassel.

CONGRESS.

Morgan district, Felix Walker.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Sept. 8th, 1821.

Nine persons, three of them black, have died of the prevailing fever since the morning of the 1st inst.

By order,

THOMAS CALLENDER, *Town. Clerk.*

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 8th inst.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. Celia Everitt, aged 60 years.

On the same day, Mr. Edward Robeson, prevailing fever.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Margaret Harris, wife of Mr. Peter Harris, Jr. aged 20—same disease.

On the 5th inst. Miss Hannah Conyers—same disease.

On the 6th inst. Master David Tumen—same disease.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Isaac Jacobs—same disease.

Newbern, September 8.

Severe Gale.—About 4 o'clock on Monday morning last, we were visited by a heavy rain and severe gale from the N. E. Soon after day light, the wind veered more northwardly, and a little after sun rise, it was at about N. N. W. from which quarter it blew in squalls for about an hour, with great violence. No damage however, of importance was sustained in the town, except the prostration of many of trees which within a few years have been planted in all the principal streets.

At Ocracoke, we are sorry to state, the damage done was more serious. Fortunately there were but few vessels lying in the channel—and these without a single exception, were driven on shore.

At Ocracoke, the hardest of the blow appears to have been from the S. E. It is stated that many chimnies and several houses were blown down on Portsmouth and at Ocracoke.

The accounts from Mattamuskeet and Beaufort, represent the gale to have been equally violent at both these places, and the injury done is said to be considerable.

Norfolk, September 5.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

Among the rest of our misfortunes, we are grieved to state, that our town was on Monday visited by a storm, or rather tornado, far surpassing in violence and calamitous consequences, any that it has ever experienced within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants. The best description we are prepared to give of it at this moment, can convey but an imperfect conception of its terrors.

The morning was dark and gloomy, and about six o'clock the black and lowering clouds began to discharge their watery contents, not in gentle showers, but literally in torrents. At ten o'clock the rain abated for a few minutes, as if to collect itself for a more copious discharge; for it presently set in again with increased violence, and the wind commenced blowing a heavy gale from N. E. which continued to increase to a most alarming height. From half past 11 till half past 12, so great was the fury of the elements, that they seemed to threaten a general demolition of every thing within their reach. During that period the scene they presented was truly awful. The deafening roar of the storm, with the mingled crashing of windows and falling of chimneys—the rapid rise of the tide, threatening to inundate the town—the continuous cataracts of rain sweeping impetuously along, darkening the expanse of vision, and apparently confounding the heavens, earth and sea in a general chaos; together with now and then a glimpse, caught through the gloom, of shipping forced from their moorings, and driving with rapidity, as the mind might well conjecture in such circumstances, to inevitable destruction. —Even to those, if any there were, who could contemplate such a scene unappalled, it must have been painful to reflect on the wide spread devastation which could not but be the result of this fearful "war of elements." About 12 o'clock the wind shifted round to N.W. but without abating its fury until half an hour after, when it ceased raining; the storm began to subside, and the water to recede. At four o'clock it changed to S. W. and the weather became calm and serene. *Herald.*

The enumeration of the casualties resulting from this awful visitation, occupies near two columns in the Norfolk Herald. The damage to the shipping in the harbour and to the houses in the town are estimated at 200,000 dollars.

Norfolk, (Vir.) Sept. 5.

We were informed at a very late hour last night, that the destruction in the country, in the direction of Moor's and London Bridges, even to the sea coast, is immense, including houses, mills, bridges, fences, stock, corn, &c. One of Moor's bridges is destroyed; it is also said that London bridge is swept away by the torrent; on one of Mr. Brunet's plantations, called Greenfield, the houses of every description are demolished; the wind mills of Messrs. John Cornick and Lemuel Cornick are entirely destroyed. The roads are almost impassable, even on horseback. The crops are laid low, and the country exhibits one scene of wide spread desolation and ruin.

GREAT STORM OF RAIN AND WIND

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

After a succession of genial showers, on Sunday evening and Monday morning, a storm commenced about 1 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, accompanied with a high wind, which increased almost into a tornado in the afternoon. The wind was generally from N. to N. E. during its greatest fury, but varied occasionally to almost every point of the compass. Great havoc has been made on the trees in every direction we have heard from. Those in our public squares have mostly been stipped of their limbs, and many in different parts of the streets, have been laid prostrate. At the Navy-Yard, in Southwark, out of fourteen beautiful poplars, which at once afforded shade, and were an ornament to the parade ground—ten were literally torn up by the roots. Much other damage was done in that neighbourhood, being greatly exposed to the violence of the gale during its rage from the N. E. and N. W.

We understand that the roof of the bridge, at the upper ferry, commonly known by the designation of Sheridan's ferry, was completely carried off by the violence of the winds; and a stable shed in the vicinity, was absolutely scattered in fragments.

The Schuylkill at the dam, rose suddenly to a great height; but the works experienced no injury.

The thermometer during the tempest stood at about 72.

Several chimneys were blown down in different parts of the city.

The north east chimney of Christ Church was blown down, and its fall shattered the railing on the roof.—It is said that the steeple shook considerably.

The torrent of rain during the whole afternoon was intense and unintermitted; and it is computed, that the average body of water that descended, could not be less than 3 inches 92-100.—The storm was accompanied by no thunder or lightning.

☞ Since the above we learn, that a boat with seven or eight colored people returning from a camp meeting, held near Bristol, was upset off Callowhill street, by which five of the passengers were drowned. [*Philad. Gaz.*

The steam boat which came down the Delaware yesterday morning, passed three market boats, bottom up. We apprehend there has been much injury sustained and many lives lost on our rivers.

A boat in which were some white people sunk off Kensington. It is said three white men were drowned.

A new house, in Second above Noble street, in which there were no windows, had the gable end blown down on a small frame baker's shop. The shop was crushed to pieces and the baker, who was in it, severely wounded, but not killed. As soon as the baker heard the crash, he crept behind a stove, which together with a barrel of flour, prevented the weight from crushing him to death. He remained in that situation until helped out. *Dem. Press.*

The pilots who have arrived at Boston since the gale, inform that the mast head of a sloop was to be seen out of water, two and a half miles outside the light-house; the vessel sunk in about six fathoms water. At half tide it can be observed that the jib is hoisted, and also the mainsail with three reefs in it.—It is supposed she capsized, filled and sunk during the gale, and that all on board were drowned. Not the least article has been found by which the name of the vessel can be ascertained.

At Middletown, (Conn.) the gale lasted five hours. It blew down the spire of the Episcopal church, and took off about half the Methodist Meeting House; several barns were blown down, and the destruction of fruit and forest trees was immense.

The Worcester, Mass. paper mentions, that the gale commenced at that place about 9 o'clock, and gradually increased until midnight. In the neighborhood of Worcester, the damage sustained was trifling, but between there and Providence the corn was blown down, and the apple trees stripped of all their fruit.

Latest from St. Augustine.

Charleston, (S. C.) Sept. 1.

The United States schr. Revenge, lieut. commandant Hammersley, arrived at this port on Thursday, left St. Augustine on Monday afternoon last. We learn from lieut. H. that it was rather sickly among the soldiery. Lieut Washburn, of the 4th regiment artillery, died on the 23d ult. of bilious fever.—We are indebted to the politeness of lieut. H. for a St. Augustine paper of Saturday last.

Governor Jackson has, by an Ordinance, divided the Floridas, for judicial purposes, into two counties, to wit:—All the country between the Perdido and Suwancy rivers, and the Islands therein, to be called the County of Escambia. All the ceded Territory east of Suwaney, &c. to be called the County of St. Johns.

The county courts organized by said ordinance, are required to confine the parties strictly to the merits of their cause, and to cause all useless matter, as well as unnecessary form, to be expunged from the pleadings, at the expense of the party introducing the same.

Colonel Forbes is appointed mayor of St. Augustine.

The oath of allegiance has been administered to the civil officers and such Spaniards as chose to take it, by Mr. Worthington, secretary and acting governor of West Florida. *Courier.*

We learn, that orders have been received from Washington, to fit for sea the United States brig Spark, now at the navy yard, Charlestown.—She is supposed to be destined for the coast of Africa. The recent recaptures of the prizes made on the coast by the Alligator seems to prove pretty conclusively, that the assistance of larger vessels than schooners, is demanded for the suppression of *slave trading.* One or two vessels of the size of the Spark, will be found very useful.

Boston paper.

Counterfeit Notes.—The public are cautioned that counterfeit $100 notes are in circulation, purporting to be on the *Bank of the Valley,* in Virginia, payable at Romney. They are well executed, but the engraving is coarser, and the note somewhat shorter than the genuine note. The Bank will hereafter issue No 100 dollar notes of the same plate.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A sale of public lands in the northern part of the Delaware district, in Ohio, commenced on the 20th ultimo, and a large number of tracts were sold in the two first days, as high as from *two* to *six* dollars per acre.—Public lands, it will be recollected, are now sold for *cash,* considering the scarcity of which, these sales were very good. The Delaware Gazette of the 22d, states that the bidding was going on, and there was reason to expect extensive sales, from the number of monied men assembled there from other states. *Nat. Int.*

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Thursday the 11th of October next, the plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, containing

Three hundred and thirty Acres,

lying in the county of Person, fifteen miles north of Hillsborough, and nine miles south of Person court house, with a Saw and Grist Mill, good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other convenient out houses, together with my

Crop and Stock of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—3wp

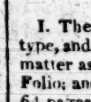
The Seats in the Church

will be rented on Thursday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time further notice will be given by ringing of the bell.

W. Huntington, *Treasurer.*

September 19.

FOR SALE.



Will be sold at Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 6th day of October next, a house in the village, late the property of James Ward. Six and nine months credit will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

N. J. King and J. Webb.

Sept. 19, 1821. 84—3w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment before the 20th of October next; after that day all their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.

Garred Mills.

Chapel Hill, Sept. 17, 1821. 84—6w

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 8th day of November next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the market house in Hillsborough, Orange County, N. C.

Seven likely Negroes,

to satisfy an execution issued from the circuit court of North Carolina, against Hugh Martin & Son, in favour of Womald, Gott & Womald.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshall.*

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshall.

Sept. 18, 1821. 84—ts

JUST PUBLISHED,

The first No. of the

MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

FOR THE

SOUTHERN CLIMATE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

For the month of September, 1821.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Magazine will be printed on a small type, and good paper, comprehending as much matter as the American Farmer, or the Port Folio; and published in monthly numbers of 64 pages, which will be securely stitched in a cover. Six numbers to form a volume.

II. The price is five dollars a year; to be paid semi annually in advance—two dollars and fifty cents on the receipt of the first number of each volume.

III. The work will necessarily be commenced in a plain unadorned style of letter press printing; but if 500 subscribers are obtained for the first volume, an ELEGANT COPPER-PLATE *engraved likeness,* for the *Biographical Sketch in the first number,* shall accompany a title page, table of contents, and *a list of Subscribers' names,* to be given with the 6th number. And as soon as 1000 subscribers shall be obtained, the subsequent numbers shall contain as many engraved likenesses of celebrated characters, rare and useful animals, new and valuable inventions; implements of manufactures or husbandry; or sublime and beautiful views from native scenes, as shall be annually in any other periodical publication in the United States.

☞ N. B. So much of the above conditions as relate to the payment in advance, are suspended for the present; and no payment will be required till subscribers enough are obtained to ensure the cost of publishing the first volume of six numbers, which will require 250 at least. In case these are not obtained by the first of Nov. 50 cents will be requested of each person who shall receive the first number. If the requisite number is obtained to support the work, the subscriptions, according to the above conditions, will be expected to be paid

Any subscriber dissatisfied with the work, can decline on paying 62 1-2 cents for each number received.

It is probable that it may be found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of interesting materials in the first year of the commencement of such a work, to fill a number every month; therefore, perhaps, it may for the first year be published only once in two months, making a volume in a year. J. LYON.

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Descriptions in Syria
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Extract of a letter from gen Calvin Jones, to the Editor of the above work:

"Raleigh, Aug. 31, 1821.

"James Lyon, Esq.

"Sir—With respect to the plan and execution of your Magazine, I much approve of it, and if it does not succeed, it will be a reflection on the taste and good sense of the country.

"With best wishes for your success, I remain with respect, your obt. servt.

CALVIN JONES."

☞ The first number of this work can be seen at this office, where subscriptions will be received.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

FILIAL LOVE.

Filial Devotion! dear the tie,
That binds the parent to the child;
'Tis from affection's rich supply,
The streams of bliss flow undefiled;
What youthful mind loves not to dwell
On deeds which care, parental, prove!
What child whose bosom doth not swell
With gratitude and *Filial Love?*
If such there be—from haunts of men,
Quick let the guilty wretch withdraw,
Fitter to guard the scorpion's den,
Or wait the cruel tyger's law.

How tender are the hourly cares,
Which with the mother's love entwine;
How holy are the frequent prayers
The father pours at midnight's shrine;
Filial Devotion! Gratitude!
Emotions to the bosom dear;
I would not on that heart intrude,
Which never gave to you the tear;
My soul! and hast thou daily scann'd,
With equal zeal, HIS guardian power,
Whose breath supports, whose bounteous hand,
Unaided, holds existences' hour?

While day by day, the full supplies
Thou need'st, are given thee from above;
Wilt thou not humbly recognize
In these, a watchful father's love?
Recipient of Heaven's liberal store,
The pensioner of Mercy's Throne;
Wilt thou not contritely adore
The source of life, and love, alone?
Great PARENT! while I intercede,
For daily food to strengthen me,
May I with holy fervour plead,
Thy quick'ning grace to worship Thee.

S.

From the New England Galaxy.

INDIAN JUSTICE—A TRUE STORY.

In the western part of the state of New York, there is a tribe of Indians, which once belonged to the famed Six Nations. They inhabit a tract of country, which they possess in their own right, and receive yearly from the government of the U. States a certain allowance of blankets and other necessaries. Some of the public roads which lead from Albany into the great western country cross this tract; and a gate usually indicates to the traveller his approach to the country of the Onondagos. Here, secluded, in a great measure, from the rest of the world, this tribe preserve many of their ancient usages, especially those which relate to their religion and civil government. It chanced that not many years ago, a hunter of this nation, in a sudden quarrel about a division of the spoils of the chace, slew his companion. Stung with remorse for the commission of so horrid a crime, the dawning of the next day found him in rapid flight from his native village, fancying the avenger of blood at his heels. The deceased was found in a situation which indicated the manner of his death; whilst the sudden disappearence of the other as plainly told the part he had acted in the affair. Upon this discovery, a council was immediately called, to determine in what manner to punish this outrage upon individual security. It happened that this man had a brother, well known to his nation for his remarkable courage, perseverance, and ferocity. This man boldly presented himself before the council, and claimed the right to avenge his brother's blood, and to punish the offence against the public justice of his tribe. He was accepted, and, being commissioned with the usual ceremonies, he departed.

Months, and even years, now passed away, and neither the murderer nor the pursurer was heard of. At length they ceased to be even a topic of conversation in the tribe.

In the mean time, the unhappy fugitive, not daring to seek a refuge with any other tribe of Indians, had directed his flight to the eastward, with a view to hide himself from the vengeance of his nation in the civilized and thickly settled part of the country. He came to the Hudson, and descended that river to the vicinity of the city of New York. Here he made himself useful to the farmers, taking care often and secretly to change his place of residence. In this way he passed a number of years, not hearing from his native country, nor having the least intimation that he was the object of private revenge.

At length this state of suspense became a burthen to him, and he daily sighed for the hunting ground and fishing streams of his tribe. He came to a resolution to put himself in a way to gain intelligence what were the sentiments of his countrymen respecting him, and whether any prospect remained of ever returning to his friends.

For this purpose he ascended the river on its eastern side, until he came to the great Albany road, which leads across the mountains of Massachusetts and the Connecticut river, connecting that city with the metropolis of New England. Here he let himself to a great farmer and inholder of that country, watching every chance to gain the intelligence which he sought. In this way of life he remained a long time, obtaining the good will of the family and all who knew him, by his extraordinary good humour and fidelity. The traveller who frequented the inn, always looked for Indian Peter, to take care of his horse; and if, at any time, any of the flock were missing, his native sagacity was sure to reclaim them. By day, he was ever obedient to the call of his master, and at night, wrapped in his blanket, he regularly placed himself beside the kitchen fire for repose.

It was the latter part of a stormy November, and at the close of a day peculiarly gloomy and tempestuous, when Peter, after his usual fatigues, had placed himself in his blanket near the fire, and the domestics were crossing the room in every direction to make ready for supper, that a stout Indian presented himself at the back door, and, with the most submissive deportment, requested shelter from the storm.—The servants accustomed to such applications, readily admitted him; and, with the true Indian indifference to surrounding objects, he seated himself by the fire, with his eyes fixed upon it. Suddenly, howeve, ra glimpse of the features of the sleeping Indian aroused him from his musing; he started involuntarily from his seat, and shoved his hand under his blanket; then turning, he walked two or three paces from the object of his surprize. Advancing again to where Peter lay, he gently raised his blanket, and examined his face and body with the minutest attention, then turning, he walked to a window and stood, as if lost in his own reflections. The third time, after examining his features with the same care as at first, and before any one was aware of his design, he drew from under his blanket a long knife, and with the most desperate force and unerring aim, drove it through the heart of his victim, and literally pinned him to the floor. The dying man writhed round the weapon, still held by his foe, and expired.

The instant the savage saw the execution of his purpose, he yelled with the triumphant malignity of a demon. The house was instantly in confusion, and he was arrested without attempting to escape, and carried before a magistrate. Here, without hesitation, he confessed what he had done. He declared also the reason of his conduct, the circumstances attending his brother's death, which clearly proved the deceased to have been his murderer, and the custom of his nation in such cases.

'More than thirty moons,' said he, 'have I sought him. I have crossed mountains, forded rivers, and sought him in every tribe, to the great salt work in the west; and lo! this day hath the great Spirit cast the serpent in my path. I have bruised his head; I have avenged my brother's blood, and am content.'

Upon deliberation, the magistrate concluded to deliver him over to his nation, to be dealt with according to their laws. Here he was received with joy, and with reward instead of punishment for his behavior.

From the Guardian.

CHILDREN MAY BE MISSIONARIES.

Mr. James Baldwin, had received from pious parents a religious education; and during his youth was very moral, and often the subject of serious impressions. But after he left his family, though he continued moral in his conduct, yet he was so much devoted to the world, that he lost all his serious thoughtfulness. Through the good providence of God, he was successful in business, and after a few years became wealthy. His business and his wealth engaged all his attention. God was not in all his thoughts. For a number of years he never reflected that he was a sinner, and needed a Saviour. He had one little son, named Henry—a fine, sweet tempered, intelligent boy. But little Henry received no religious instruction. His father was endeavouring to train him up, not in the school of Christ, but in the school of honour, falsely so called; teaching him, indeed, to scorn a mean or dishonest action; but setting no religious example before him; never calling him to unite in family devotion, nor directing him to read the Bible; for he sent him to one of those schools where that holy book is not admitted. Living at what he considered an inconvenient distance from a place of public worship, Henry did not visit the house of God. This sweet little boy, though born in a Christian country, was nearly as ignorant of the Christian religion as the children of heathen parents.

Thomas Baldwin was an elder brother of James. He was not wealthy, but through the blessing of God, on his industry, he lived comfortably. He was rich in faith, and in good works. He was a devout and humble worshipper of God in public, in his family and in his closet. He trained up his children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. He would not, on any account, have lived in a place where he could not enjoy the privilege of attending regularly the house of God. He had five children, whom it was his delight to instruct in the knowledge of a crucified Saviour; of these, two were older than Henry, and three were younger.

When Henry was about eight years old, he visited his uncle Thomas, where he remained several weeks. Here he witnessed scenes, to him entirely new. His countenance expressed the most lively emotions of wonder and astonishment. The first evening he joined in family prayer, he could scarcely restrain himself till it was ended, so anxious was he to know what it meant. Uncle, said he, with great earnestness, what book is that you read in? I never heard it before, why do you kneel down and talk so? It makes me feel so strange! Papa does not do so. His uncle tried to answer his inquiries. —This book is the Bible; it contains the word of God; it teaches us how to be good while we live, and to be happy when we die. God has preserved us all in health and safety through this day; has provided for us food and clothing; we kneel down to thank him for his goodness, and to pray that he would keep us in safety through the night. After being present at public worship he would ask many questions respecting the exercises. His uncle was very much affected on finding that Henry, though so well educated in other respects, was entirely ignorant of these things. He therefore encouraged his inquiries, and endeavored to instruct him gradually in the knowledge of religion. Henry was almost continually conversing with his cousins on these subjects. Jane, particularly, who was four years older than he, was very attentive to him. She would often take him to her room, and there read the Bible, and explain it as well as she could, and pray with him. She taught him the Catechism which she herself had learned. After the first week she was his principal teacher. In this she was very much encouraged for Henry was very apt and willing to learn.

As he progressed in the knowledge of spiritual things, he was often observed to be very serious; especially, when he was enabled to understand, in some good degree, the nature of sin, and that he was himself a sinner, he was much affected, and wept bitterly. He said he did not know that he was a sinner before, and was afraid that God would not forgive him, nor love him. His cousin read and explained to him the great compassion of Jesus Christ to little children, taking them up in his arms and blessing them, and declaring that of such was the kingdom of heaven; and thus encouraged him to pray that the Saviour would bless and save him.

At length Henry returned home. He could scarcely wait to receive the carresses of his fond parents, till with animated seriousness, he addressed his father—Papa, why do you not read the Bible and pray? Uncle Thomas does so every morning and evening. Ah, does he indeed, said his father, wishing to give the conversation a different turn.—How do you like your little cousins, Henry? I hope you were very much pleased with them; and then left the room. But his conscience reproached him for the neglect of what he could not but acknowledge to be his duty. He hoped that Henry would not mention the subject again; and that a night's sleep would efface the painful impression which he felt. But he was mistaken; he spent a restless night, and rose next morning, earlier than usual.

It was Saturday evening when Henry reached his father's house. Being fatigued, he soon retired to rest. Next morning, at sunrise, he awoke, came down, and found his father walking in the yard. After the usual salutation, he again addressed his father,—Papa, see! the sun is just rising. Uncle Thomas says it is God who makes the sun rise to give us light; and I heard cousin Jane read the place in the Bible that says so. Uncle Thomas says it is God who preserves us all in health and safety, and provides our food and clothing; and I heard cousin read this too in the Bible. Indeed, Papa, I did. Now, Papa, God has preserved us, will you not read that good book, and pray this morning, like uncle Thomas? You had better go into the house, my dear Henry, said his father; it is too cool for you to be here. Henry retired; and his father continued walking till breakfast was on the table. After breakfast, they went into the parlour, when Henry commenced—Papa, on Sunday, uncle Thomas hears my cousins read in the Bible, and he explains it to them. He talks so good, I wish you could hear him, about Joseph, or Paul or Jesus Christ the Saviour. He says we all need a Saviour, for we are all sinners, and should pray to God for his mercy. Then he hears them say their Catechism. Papa why do you not learn me my Catechism, and hear me read my Bible? I love to read that good book. Unable to bear, any longer, these inquiries, Mr. Baldwin arose, went to his book case and took down a small bible, which his father had given him, but which he had not looked into for a number of years, and brought it to his son.—Here, Henry, is a Bible; you can read it, if you please; then saying he felt indisposed, retired to his room, and threw himself down on the bed. But he retired with a wounded spirit, from which he could not escape. He thought on the wealth he had acquired, but it gave no peace to his mind. He thought of his wretched neglect of the example, the instructions, the prayers of his pious parents, now in the grave; he thought of his dear little Henry, whose religious education he had neglected, and his soul was troubled. he felt the anguish of self-reproach. The sins of his past life rose to his view in a light entirely new. He felt himself to be a helpless, perishing sinner. e read the Bible, and cried to God for mercy. At length a sweet ray of hope, torough a divine Saviour, broke into his soul; he found joy and peace in believing. He became a professor of religion, an active member of the church, a sincere and punctual worshipper of God, in puplic, in his family and in his closet.

Jane was a Missionary to Henry; and Henry was a Missionary to his father. Children may be Missionaries—through the blessing of God, useful and successful Missionaries.

Epistle of PUBLIUS LENTULUS, Pro-Counsul to the Roman Senate, describing the person of JESUS CHRIST.

CONSCRIPT FATHERS:

There appeared in these our days a man of great virtue, named JESUS CHRIST, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted for a Prophet of Truth; but his own disciples call him the son of GOD. He raiseth the dead, and cureth all manner of diseases. A man, of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both love and fear; his hair of the color of a filbert fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is orient of color, somwhat curling and waving about his shoulders; in the midst of his head is a seam or partition of his hair, after the manner of the Nazarites; his forehead plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautified with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed; his beard thick, the color of his hair, not of any great length, but forked; his look innocent; his eyes grey, clear, and quick—in reproving, terrible—in admonishing, courteous—in speaking, very modest and wise—in proportion of body, well shaped—none have seen him laugh; many have seen him weep—a man for his singular beauty, surpassing the children of men.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

When the news of the death of George III. arrived at Aberdeen, in Scotland, prayers were ordered to be offered for George IV as king, in the several churches. Dr. Kidd, (formerly of Philadelphia) professor of Oriential languages in Marischal college, and a popular preacher, after praying for his majesty, added, '*and may he be a better king, than he has been a prince.*'—This gave great offence to the pharisees, and next day he was summoned to appear before the lord provost and council. He accordingly attended, and after waiting a considerable time no one rising to act upon the summons, the doctor, at last, with his usual *sang froid*, requested to know what they wanted with him, as he wished to use his time.—One of the members then rose and repeating the obnoxious expression, asked him, whether he had made use of that language. He replied in the affirmative, and added: 'in truth, may it please your worships, I do not even suppose, that even among *yourselves*, there is one individual so *good, that he might not be better.*' This pointed explanation operated as it should. They were all mute, and the doctor finding they had no more business with him coolly picked up his hat, made his bow, and retired.

WALDEN POND.

Concord, Mas. Aug. 11.

This pond in the southerly part of this town, has something singular, both in its appearance and in the tradition concerning it. It is said that the place which now contains a body of water was once a high hill—that on this hill the Indians assembled at certain seasons to celebrate their religious festivals, and at other times to burn and torture prisoners taken in the wars with the early settlers of this country. It was on a meeting of numerous chiefs and tribes for the latter purpose that this celebrated hill disappeared in the midst of their barbarous rejoicings, and sunk with all its savage inhabitants upon it; and, on account of the remarkable depth of the water, which has never been fathomed, it was supposed to have continued to sink to such an amazing depth that *the bottom dropped out one day.* Thus much for tradition. We do not vouch for the truth of the story; still there is enough that is singular about this pond, to warrant a stranger in going a little distance to view it. Its banks are very bold, and decorated on all sides with evergreens and other forest trees—its waters are pure—no weeds or grass grow on its borders, no stream runs to it or issues from it, and it is found to be highest in the driest time. In this deep water, many pike and pickerel have been taken, weighing from one to five pounds, and, it is confidently asserted, others have been *seen* which would probably weigh from ten to twenty pounds: this sort never have been *taken.*

ANXIETY RELIEVED.

Dr. Olbers, the celebrated astronomer, had calculated, that once only in a period of eighty-eight thousand years, a comet will come as near to the earth as the moon is; once only in a million of years, a comet will approach the earth within seven thousand seven hundred geographical miles; and if it be equal in size to the earth, will raise the water to the height of 13,000 feet. And the Doctor further calculated, that only once in two hundred and twenty millions of years will such a body come in contact with the earth. Thus our world is quite safe, for a while, at least; but let us tremble, nevertheless, for poor posterity.

REMEDY AGAINST LYING.

A Chinese silversmith, to whom the English gave the name of Tom Workwell, brought home some *silver spoons* as he called them, to a captain of a ship, who had ordered them. The gentleman suspecting that his friend Tom had played him a trick common in China, of adding no small quantity of tutenage to the usual proportion of alloy, taxed him with the cheat, which he denied with the strongest asserveration of his innocence. The captain then told him, that had brought with him a famous water called *lie-water*, which being placed on the tongue of a person suspected of telling an untruth, if the case were so, burned a hole in it; if otherwise, the party escaped with honor, and unhurt. Tom thinking it a trick, readily consented; upon which, with much form, a single drop of aquafortis was put upon his tongue; he instantly jumped about the room in violent pain, crying out "Very true, half tutenage, half tutenage," in hopes that confessing the fact, might stop the progress of the *lie-water*, which, from the pain he felt, he had some reason to think possessed the quality ascribed to it. Several Europeans who were present, and who had bought different pieces of plate from him, now put similar questions to him: and he confessed that it had been his uniform and constant practice to add a very large quantity of tutenage to every article made in his shop, for which during the continuance of the pain, he promised ample reparation.

A regular division of time prevents one hour from encroaching upon another.